

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1902. Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.

Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Klosque No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Legal Status of the Anthracite Strike Commission.

In the statement which Mr. JOHN MITCHELL made to the Anthracite Strike Commission on Friday, we find the following assertion in regard to the achievements of the organization of which Mr. MITCHELL is the leader:

"It was the United Mine Workers of America that conferred with the President of the United States in relation to the submission of the issues involved in the coal strike to this Commission; it was the United Mine Workers of America that was requested by the President to end the strike; it was the United Mine Workers of America that declared the strike at an end: it was the United Mine Workers of America that sent the men back to work, and it is the United Mine Workers of America that is pledged to accept the award of this Commission."

This declaration is based upon a misapprehension in regard to the proceedings which resulted in the appointment of the Anthracite Strike Commission. It assumes that the arbitration possesses an official character sanctioned by law. Such assumption is very far from the truth. When Mr. MITCHELL says that it was the United Mine Workers of America that conferred with the President of the United States, he is laboring under a grave mistake, if he means that the President of the United States, as such, had any part in the conference. THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT, the citizen who now occupies the office of President of the United States, did initiate and participate in the conference which resulted in the arbitration agreement; but it was not in his capacity as the Chief Executive of the nation. In that capacity he had absolutely no right or power to act as the promoter of arbitration.

Mr. MITCHELL doubtless speaks correctly when he claims that he acted in the negotiations as the representative of the labor organization known as the put forth suggest the importance of a clear understanding of the legal status of the Anthracite Strike Commission. The plain truth is that the Anthracite Strike Commission has no legal status at all. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, as President of appoint it. In making the appointments he acted as an individual and not as President. These appointments might just as well have been made, so far as official character is concerned, by a game warden. Nor do the members of the Commission act officially in passing upon the matters submitted for their determination. They have no power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or their decision, whatever it may be, must parties for its enforcement. When that decision is rendered, either party is entirely at liberty, so far as the law is concerned, to disregard it. Neither the President nor any other officer of the nation or of any State can compel obedience to the determination of the Commission. The whole scheme, in origin, administration and effect, is outside the law; and the United Mine Workers of America, as well as the coal operators, are at liberty to ignore any recommendation or so-called judgment of the Commissioners, if they see fit so to do.

There are many people who doubt the propriety of such action as Mr. Roose-VELT has taken in this matter because they feel that the influence of the Presidential office ought not to be exercised in proposing or promoting a method of adjusting a great public controversy by a proceeding which cannot result in an adjustment capable of being legally enforced. No one can read the statement of Mr. MITCHELL and his testimony before the Commission without being convinced that the labor organization which he represents will feel itself at perfect liberty to treat the decision of the Commission with scorn and contempt, if that decision is not satisfactory to the United Mine Workers of America.

Why Men Don't Go to Church

" The average American business man has outgrown the average preacher," says the Chicago Inter Ocean, in undertaking to explain why men are not going to church in these days to the extent they did in former times.

The specifications of the Chicago paper are that, " in trying to formulate religion by the rules and in the terms of science, many preachers have cut loose the ship of faith upon a boundless sea of mental speculation;" that " many preachers appear to think that men can be led to do right without having any definite principles by which to do right;" that the "business man " " sees many preachers and churches repudiating all appeals to fear and trying to maintain

themselves by love alone. It may be true, nay, it is true that there are these deficiencies in modern preaching, but do they explain men's staying away from church? Is it not true, also, that the very churches in which-there is this sort of preaching are those most largely attended, that is, of the churches in which the single element

of attraction is the preaching? Diminished church attendance, where there is such a diminution, is not fairly attributable to the preachers. If the people are earnest in their religious belief and crave spiritual food they are not critical of the preacher, so long as he is in earnest like themselves. When they set to carping at his sermons it is a sign that they are not hungry for the food. In times of religious revival the humblest, the plainest preacher inspired by be lost if the British Government should ness than upon anything else. And, sim-

an ardent faith, is eloquent enough for estrange the one section of South Africa them. If there is in their hearts the detime of the Great Awakening in 1857 the preachers in New York were not abler men than their successors are now, and not greater pulpit orators, but the fire of religious belief in them kindled a responsive flame of religious emotion in the hearts of the people, for the crowds | African independence. who listened to their appeals were already burning with a desire for the word

of salvation. As it is now, the churches which make their appeal to religious sentiment, to devout emotion, and hold up before men the idealism of religion are about as full as ever. It is only those pulpits which depend on insufficient intellectual ability simply to draw the people, or are not clever enough adepts in clap-trap, that have been " outgrown " by the " average American business man." When the clap-trap suits vulgar tastes, it is now a greater drawing card than ever, as the example we have mentioned illustrates. The fault is absence of religious faith

wise would fill the pews. Wherever that faith is found the churches are full of people who have other thoughts and emotions than of criticism of the sermon and carping at the preacher. The fire that warms them is in their own hearts. The magnet which attracts them to the church is not the expected eloquence of the preacher, but the eloquent religious faith with which their own hearts are charged. Only when men really believe in the world to come and that all other profit is a snare and a delusion so long as they lose their souls in its pursuit, will the churches be as thronged as are the marts of trade and the stock exchanges.

Organized Labor and the National

Guard. An association of laboring men at Schenectady has assumed the position that no man who belongs to the militia of this State shall be allowed to earn his living by manual labor. The association does not say this in express terms, but it does say so in purpose and effect t proposes to expel from its ranks any National Guardsman who persists in remaining in the military service of the State; and the practical effect of such | the Imperial Exchequer, he is at least expulsion will be to deprive the victim of further employment.

It is too plain for argument that such action is a direct blow at the integrity of United Mine Workers of America; but the State Government. The Military the claim and the manner in which it is Code of New York makes all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are residents of the State and citizens thereof, or who, if of foreign birth, shall have declared their intention to become such citizens, liable to military the United States, had no authority to duty; and it empowers the Commanderin-Chief, whenever he deems it necessary. to order an enrollment of all such persons, other than those who are already members of the National Guard. The person holding the office of Coroner or conduct of the Schenectady labor organization is designed to prevent the enforcement of this liability and to drive all workingmen out of the State's military depend upon the acquiescence of the ought to lose no time in declaring it to be a crime and providing for its punishment.

There would be just as much propriety in condemning laboring men for doing jury duty as there is in condemning laboring men for serving in the National Guard, because jurymen, no less than National Guardsmen, are sometimes called upon to enforce the law against violence by strikers.

Will England Commit a Fatal Error

in the Transvaal? It is possible, if not probable, that the information gained by Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN during his sojourn in South Africa will deter the present British Ministry from making the same blunder that the Government of GEORGE III. committed in its treatment of the Thirteen Ameri-The Colonists, who, up to that time, had been thoroughly loyal, were irreparably alienated by the demand that they should bear a part of the pecuniary burden imposed by that costly contest. Now it is asserted that the Transvaal, which practically means Johannesburg. which again means the Witwatersrand. must defray a considerable part of the expenses incurred in the struggle with fixed, has been variously computed at largest of those sums?

Sir DAVID BARBOUR has calculated that £70,000,000 is the maximum contribution that, under any circumstances, the British Government would be justiput the maximum at £50,000,000. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that the British Government has hitherto been inclined to demand a contribution considerably larger than Sir DAVID BARBOUR's estimate, although now it is to be presumed that no definite conclusion will be reached until Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN has made a personal examination of Johannesburg's resources and of the

whole situation in South Africa. We say the whole situation in South Africa, because Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is too shrewd a man to overlook the primary purpose of the war just ended. That purpose was to assure preponderance to the English instead of the Dutch in South Africa, just as the purpose of the Seven Years' War, so far as British statesmen were concerned, was to secure for England, instead of France, ascendancy in North America. In the one case as in the other the purpose may be frustrated in the end, and the preponderance gained at the cost of so much blood and treasure may imperceptibly

on which she should be able confidently mand the supply is sure to come. At the to rely. That section is the Witwatersrand, or, in other words, the Transvaal, which the Rand will hereafter practically control. Natal. indeed. is loval. but too small and weak to offer any serious resistance to a concerted renewal ten years hence of a movement for South

On the other hand, the Cape Colony is more utterly in the power of the Afrikander Bond than it ever was; the Orange River Colony must long remain what it now is, overwhelmingly Dutch. Rhodesia is an insignificant factor. The one large and growing nucleus of pro-British population, the one guaranty of British ascendency, is Johannesburg; and yet the British Government now proposes to levy upon the inhabitants of the Rand an immense contribution to the expenses of the recent war, although neither the English colonists in Natal nor the Dutch rebels in Cape Colony are to be called upon to pay a penny of the way improvement. That is to say, indebt. That is to say, the English-speakin the pulpit and in the people who other- | ing inhabitants of the Rand, who for- | ing automobiles for bad roads, attenmerly complained that they were plundered by the Boers, are now to be exposed to heavier exactions at the hands of the British Government, and are to find themselves decidedly worse off who believe that steel highways will than they would be if residents of Natal open new avenues to progress. or of the Cape Colony.

It has been suggested by those alive to the dangers of the situation in South Africa that the Transvaal, which means Johannesburg, should not be required to make any direct contribution to the Imperial Exchequer, but that such sums of money as reasonably may be raised from the Rand mines by taxation should be applied for the relief of the Imperial Government from its liabilities in South Africa, and to the indispensable work of readjustment and development in the conquered colonies. If this course were pursued, the British Government would avoid the mistake committed in the case of the Thirteen American Colonies, for the revenue needed for the purposes we have named would be raised by the local authorities of the Transvaal, and disbursed under their superintendence. Even if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, after a personal investigation of the subject, shall not be disposed to accept such a substitute for the proposed contribution to likely to recognize the expediency of not repel from England her most loyal and

powerful supporters. It seems to be indisputable that the Transvaal is the key to South Africa, and that, for the present, at all events, Johannesburg holds the key. If Johannesburg be crippled or estranged, the Transvaal will remain Dutch and disloyal. With nothing to lean upon but Natal, which, itself, is dependent economically on Johannesburg, the British Empire of the federated teachers think of leavin South Africa will prove to have been built upon the sand.

Steel Plate Highways.

One of the most interesting experiments in road making ever undertaken in this country, one which, as experts believe, may revolutionize all ordinary methods of highway construction, is that about to be begun by laving flat steel service. If such conduct is not an un- plates or rails on several thoroughfares to examine witnesses under oath, and lawful conspiracy under the existing in this city to make what will be known statutes of New York the Legislature as steel highways. These plates, which stone, are to be one foot wide, and will have a ridge on either side of their upper surface about a quarter of an inch high to act as a wheel guide, and also projections on the under side two and onehalf inches deep to keep them in place.

The great advantages claimed for steel highways over all others were set forth last March by Gen. Roy STONE, formerly connected with the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, in an address before the Automobile Club of America; and, inspired by Gen. STONE's argument, several well-known gentlemen, including President CANTOR of the borough of Manhattan and President SCHWAB of the United States Steel Corporation, conceived the idea of constructing such roads for experimental purposes in New York. Later, this proposition was submitted to the Board of Aldermen, with the result that a resolution was passed, about a month ago, allowing can Colonies after the Seven Years' War. | the work to be begun in Murray street and also in two avenues in the northern part of the city. Mr. SCHWAB generously offered to provide at his own expense the steel plates needed for this initial experiment.

That the specimen steel roads to be built will mark an important step in highway improvement is believed by all who are familiar with such matters. Incidentally, it is expected that such the Boers, and the amount of the con- improvement will lead to other changes tribution, although not as yet officially and developments of far-reaching importance. As was pointed out in a refifty, at seventy and at a hundred cent number of the Electrical Age, progmillions of pounds sterling. What would ress in the manufacture of automoprobably be the effect of exacting the biles, and, in fact, vehicles of all kinds, is necessarily governed to a very large extent by the progress made in bettering the highways. If all roads were smooth, there would be no need of the cumbersome, high-power automobiles fied in exacting from the Witwatersrand. of to-day. Pleasure vehicles of three Other experts of nearly equal authority or four horse power would then be as serviceable as are those of eight or ten horse power now; and the same principle would apply in the case of trucks and omnibuses and all other horseless conveyances.

> As it is, an automobile must possess power sufficient to take it over roads that are good or positively bad, as the case may be; and when those of the latter sort are encountered, energy must be exerted for which there is ordinarily no need. Surprise is often expressed that an automobile of from ten to twenty horse power should ever be rendered helpless by muddy roads; but some people do not consider that the machine's great weight, unavoidable where high power must be generated, is the prime cause of its helplessness. For the same reason, a railroad locomotive, capable of 1,000 horse power, would be unable to move itself a yard on one of our best roads. As every one knows, high speed and economy of transportation on railroads depend more upon the character of the roads as regards their smooth-

ilarly, the possibility of high speed in automobiles, and also of economy in the operation of vehicles of all sorts, depends directly upon the nature of the roads whereon they are to travel.

Twelve or thirteen years ago a good bicycle sold for \$150. To-day one may be bought for one-fifth of that price. The \$150 wheel weighed between forty and sixty pounds, while the average weight of the present models is about twenty-two pounds. The work of road making has been carried on in this country during the past ten years with remarkable energy and success; and although to this fact are rarely attributed the cheapness in price and the mechanical superiority of bicycles in the twentieth century, there can be no doubt that good roads have done much to

insure those ends. Philosophers who have studied the matter tell us that if really great advancement is to be made with the automobile it must be made in the direction of highstead of bending our efforts toward maktion should first be given to making good roads; for when those are secured the problem of perfecting the mechanical vehicles will be easy. There are many

"Federated Teachers."

Some of the Chicago schoolteachers wish to acquire for themselves the superior status, the increased rights, privileges and powers that the members of labor unions enjoy. They see that these labor unionists are treated as a favored class by legislators and municipal authorities. They believe that they can get more money for less work if they enter the labor trust. Best of all. in that case they will be irremovable. No "scab" teachers can take their places. No officious Superintendent of Schools can interfere with them. As a part of organized labor, the teachers will have a sacred and indefeasible right to do as they please. Organized labor is its own law and authority; and politicians are easily frightened.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation has 4.500 members. It is said that only about 600 of these ever go to its meetings. So much the better for the persistent controlling minority. The federation has applied for admission into that powmaking the contribution so large as to erful and arbitrary body, the Chicago Federation of Labor. This afternoon the application will be considered and undoubtedly granted. Some members of the Teachers' Federation are a little timid about the plan of "affiliation." If they go into the Federation of Labor they will have to take an oath to abide by the will of the majority and go on strike when they are ordered to. Accustomed to command rather than to obey, a few ing the federation; and they are persuaded, says the Record-Herald, that the federation is being run by a well-

oiled political machine. Naturally. The union has a power of bulldozing politicians by threats of using against them that mysterious and elusive bugaboo, "the labor vote," a spook never yet materialized. If the Chicago Federation of Teachers becomes a rib of the Federation of Labor, the federated teachers must expect to be a part of the political machine. But why do they boggle at taking the oath? They are not much better than " scabs " if they cannot learn to forswear independence and individuality of action and to carry out blindly " the will of the majority," that is, of a few "labor leaders." They must strike when ordered, boycott when ordered; and if any miserable scab " has the impudence to take a place held by the divine right and higher lawlessness of the union, the federated teachers must bring themselves to cripple or kill that wretched pariah. At first such a duty may seem a little hard to the federated teachers, but practice makes perfect: and a status of superiority to the majority of the community and to the law is worth a little effort.

Go-as-You-Please Spelling.

Prof. CALVIN THOMAS of Columbia University seems to think that if a satisfactory reformation of English spelling is possible, it is most likely to be accomplished by allowing people to spell in their own way, after they have learned something of the history and derivation of words. At least, that appears to be the view expressed by him in an address on the "Amelioration of Our Spelling." delivered recently before the Modern Language Association. If, says Prof. THOMAS, substantially, people see fit to omit letters here and there which they find in their way, no complaint should be made, inasmuch as such a course, if adopted generally, may lead to the simplification desired.

Surely, this method is preferable to some others that have been advocated, and it is perfection itself when compared with that represented by the principles laid down by some of the spelling reformers of the old school. The late Sir ISAAC PITMAN, for example, one of the first and foremost exponents of phonetic spelling, stuck so closely to the rules observed by phonographic shorthand writers, or phonographers, that he virtually butchered all conventional rules of orthography. Here is a specimen of Sir ISAAC'S startling style found in the London Times:

" I hav riten mei leter fonetikall az iz mei kus

And, strange as it may seem, there are many practitioners of this style of spell-

ing to-day. The spelling reformers doubtless mean well, but they experience one great disadvantage, namely, they don't pull together. One set consists of the phonetic disciples of PITMAN. Another set comprises those who hold that the only change desirable to make in the existing method is to eliminate all silent or unpronounced letters; and we suspect that it was a member of this division who invented the following sign found at a railroad crossing on Staten Island: "Lok out for the Bulgine wen the bel rings or

wisles." Still another sect, known as the " offhanders," believe that a person should

spell strictly according to his own individual ideas, utterly regardless of tradition. A fair illustration of the offhand style may be found at the entrance to a mineral well in New England:

> "This is the wa too Toad Springs. We aske kno feas. Dringk awl you want.

Pay wat you plees." Thus it will be seen that one of the first essentials to anything like an effective revolution in our present system of spelling is uniformity as regards the principles to be employed. Some day all of the various factions interested in this question may achieve the harmony that is now lacking.

From a department in the Chicago Record-Herald called " The Woman Reautiful." "We admire a woman for splendidness of heart and intellect, not for the tilt of her nose or the tender curve of her mouth."

Poor consolation to the "deprived," the homely. So many men care more for nose and tender curves than they do for splendid intellect. Besides, is it necessary to be plain in order to have a "splendid heart and intellect?

Add to our " ' Rooters' ' Magical Chants ' he spell or song of the Templar A. A. of Burlington, N. J.: "I. Rah! Rah! Ray! Ray!

II. Boom a lacker, boom a lacker, bow wow, wow Chick a lacker, chick a lacker, chow-chow Boom a lacker, chick a lacker, ris-ra-ray!

We are the B. T. A. A.

II. Ric-a-cha, boom! Ric-a-cha, boom!
Ric-a-cha, ric-a-cha, boom, boom, boom!

Well, I guess! B. T. A. A.! Yes! Yes! Yes! Yes! V. Rickety Ix, sci-iz, sci-izi

Wah hoo wah! Wah hoo ray We're the boys of the B. T. A. A." And so on, in * squadron strophes," ter-

rible and grand. We have often wondered what would have happened to our copper colored brethren if our wise and pious ncestors had had a good college " yell." By 1650 there wouldn't have been an Indian nearer the colonies than Siberia

The schooner R. F. Pettigrew of Portland, Me. No craft could stand up under so calamitous a name. But the Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW of the present is a highly prosperous citizen, a signal refutation of his own prophecies and politics.

The Hon. W. J. BAILEY, who was elected Governor of Kansas on condition of marryng a Kansas woman before inauguration, is getting letters by the hundreds from " marriageable women in all parts of the country. The Topeka Post Office overflows with etters, supposed by inquisitive Topekans to contain offers of marriage. That supposition must be erroneous. No womar outside of Kansas can be put on Mr. BATLEY's list of eligibles. Not desire of marriage but a sense of humor brings that flood of letters. Women want to find out what kind of a critter Mr. BAILEY is. He can't be bashful. No son of the Sunflower is. Is he ungaliant or merely unfortunate? When he says that he can't find a wife in Kansas. does he flout feminine Kansas or reveal his ineffectiveness as a wooer? At any rate, he needs prodding and his correspondents are prodding him. They must not forget the case of the Hon. D. J. HANNA, elected Lieutenant-Governor on the same condition Mr. HANNA needs prodding. But will any Kansas women marry men so reluctant or unattractive?

Law, Justice and the Beyll. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent who signs himself "Pah." of disgust at justice being able to be had for money, appears to imagine that

can be had even for money. The wonder s not that legal remedies like other goo things of this life are not equally available to rich and poor (which is true to a certain extent but by no means to the extent your correspondent believes), but that a vast intricate and effective system has come lowly into the world from the brains and hearts of generations of good and wise men by which the torrent of human iniquity can

e stemmed and diminished. There are many, many cases where the law can't and doesn't pretend to do justice. parties must suffer from the wrong acts of No man sees more of the Devil than a law-

yer. Good lawyers sometimes thwart and bridle him if they have brains enough. Nobody ever checkmates him. Your correspondent seems to think he ought to be abolished.

HOWARD M. CANNON. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Pay of the Anthracite Commissioners TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I don't uppose that the members of the commis ion now investigating matters connected with anthracite coal mining are serving olely for their health. I would like to asi you what compensation they are to receive

These are matters I've never seen alluded NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

The Percentage of Selfishness in Brooklyn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter of "A Brooklyn Dog Owner" is an excellent study of the selfish Brooklyn man. He informs us that hen he and his dog get up everybody else mu get up. He has a right to invade all homes with the noises of himself and dog, within hearing I have lived in Brooklyn and believe its citizens

omposed of eight tenths of the best-natured copie in the world and two-tenths of the greatest The block I lived in had about one hundred nd eighty families. There were nine dog owners. Five of them were thoughtiess and indifferen to their neighbors' comforts or rights. Their dogs were roving at all hours of the day and many ours of the night. Occasionally one of them would polsoned. Sometimes, unfortunately, a good log would get the dose

Now, by what right in our land of liberty should we families make unpleasant the homes of on the families make unpleasant the homes of one hundred and seventy-five families? By all means send the town dog to the country where he belongs and can be happy. It is about time the good-natured majority insisted on their rights.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

E. SHERMAN.

Complaint of a Gentleman and His Aunt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to re ate an incident which happened a few nights ago and offer a suggestion which, through the column of your paper, may reach the proper persons hav mg such matters in charge.

My aunt and I attended the performance at a

My aunt and I attended the performance at a fashionable playhouse a few nights ago. Com-ing out we found the sidewalk crowded with a lot of common, vulgar people who were intent upon ogling the prominent people waiting for

heir traps.

The crowd of vulgarians became more dense and when my aunt and I attempted to force our way to the curb, an officer was compelled to draw his club and chastise a brute who seemed more unruly than the rest. Even that did not subdue him, and he had the impudence to thrust his bat tered face into our cab window. The off hors became quite nervous; reared and pranced a bit rom the excitement.

Why do not the police use a three-edged club instead of a round one? It certainly would be note effective in subduing the vulgar persons

The Petition of Faithful Begg. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIL: Should no Faithful Begg be honored with admission to your

GOV. ODELL'S CLOSE SQUEEZE. Straightforward Remarks on the Subject by a Straightforward Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Election being over and Mr. Odell being elected Governor let me say what I withheld from saying before election. I voted for Mr. Odell because I did not like his opponent nor the opposing party, but I did so with reluctance. The small plurality by which he won indicates that his little dip into demagogy gained him no labor union votes but lost him many others that would have been freely given had he lived up to the light of his own intelligence and refrained from "pandering" to lawlessness."

When Governor Odell went out of his way

to expatiate upon the claims of the labor

unions to consideration upon the ground that they had proved their importance and title to recognition by their ability to cut off the fuel supply of the whole country, he ignored, in his bid for votes-which he failed to get-a fact that is vital to the future welfare of this country. Did the labor unions cut off the fuel supply? If they did how did they do it? Everybody knows that it was riot, murder, dynamiting and terrorsm that stopped the mining and transportation of coal. Did the labor unions do that? Right there is the vital question. If they did then they were truly entitled to the degree of "importance" and consequent "claims to consideration" and "recognition" which Governor Odell accorded them, but from an entirely different point of view. But the labor unions deny all responsibility for rioting. Those secret orders claim to be conducted upon the highest plane of morality. They never instigate, nor countenance nor condone crime in any shape-so they say; though they freely vote money to procure the best counsel to defend their members in court when tried for crime. They also expel from their unions members who belong to the State militia, organized for the preservation of order. If the labor unions are not blamable for

the commission of these criminal acts then Governor Odell's estimate of their impor-tance and ability to control the fuel supply stands not proven. But then that was not the point Mr. Odell was solicitious about. It is not pleasant to think that a Governor of the State of New York looks upon a question of this kind with the particular slant that Mr. Odell has divulged. In these days of forcible attempt to substitute the government of a secret order of self-seekers for the laws of the land nobody knows how soon the State of New York may be in the grip of anarchy as Pennsylvania is, for I have no idea the trouble there has more than house.

than begun Had I not a better opinion of Mr. Odell than to think that if the important issue was actually presented he would, as Gov-ernor, let his anxiety about votes deter him ernor, let his anxiety about votes deter him from promptly performing his duty in sup-pressing disorder I should have voted against him, or at least not for him. It is astonishing how many political candidates wabble when an election is in view who at other times are level headed. I remember that William McKinley and his adviser, Mr Hanna, were exceedingly anxious that a good broad silver straddle should be intergood broad silver straddle should be inter-polated in the national platform on which he ran for President as it had been, doubt less, by their influence in the previous Ohio platform. Yet at heart both Mr McKinley and Mr. Hanna were thoroughly safe gold standard men, and, as even proved, might well have stood boldly b proved, might well have stood boldly by their real convictions, instead of "pandering" to the silver sentiment which was legitimately Bryan's own. But they got in their "josh"—when other leading nations will join in establishing a silver basis! They might as well have added: And when the sun rises in the West. And the silly thing was never needed from any standpoint and was worthless even as "pander." Its only effect was to cause many of Mr. McKinley's admirers to fear that he so regarded the tariff the paramount question that he would be willing to weaken on the money issue in exchange for his own way money issue in exchange for his own way on the tariff. Fortunately the tone of the election cleared the skies on the money

The greatest statesman, politician and executive in any capacity that the United States ever produced was Abraham Lincoln. He believed in the dominant common sense and honesty of the people and in all undertakings he dared to hew to the line let the chips fall where they would. His was a truly great personality. He never wavered for votes nor pandered to any-thing save the sentiment of human rights, which declares that the true freedom of a people exists only when the liberty of one citizen ends at that point at which the rights of another citizen begin.

The whole stability of our Government rests upon that principle, and to tamper

with it or pander to its enemies or to com-mend its violators, for personal gain, is, first, to nourish anarchy and afterward to

first, to nourish anarchy and afterward to put fire to gunpowder. I never admired Grover Cleveland and I voted against him every time he ran for office, State or national, but his attitude in dealing with anarchy had my warmest approval.

Lawlessness is an awful bad plaything for ambitious political posers and sensational newspapers to try to make capital out of. The hope of swaying votes by arousing the hatred of the ignorant and the victous through specious argument or by direct or indirect applause of lawlessness, continually tempts manipulators, who would be wiser in most other affairs of life, to take the risks. How little time since this vicious practice cost the country one of its vicious practice cost the country one of its greatest Presidents; yet how soon is the lesson forgotten.

PETER C. KELLOGG. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

A Good Brooklyn Court.

From the Buffalo Courier.

An Albany lawyer has examined the court reports of this State with a view of comparing the work of the four Appellate Divisions, with the Of the cases appealed to the Court of Appeals from the First Department he finds that 2015 per cent. have been reversed; from the Second Depart-ment, 1415 per cent.; from the Third Department,

22 2 5 per cent; from the Fourth Department, 20 3-5 Brooklyn Department. The Eighth Judicial district has one member of the court in that department in the person of Justice John Woodward. At one

time Justice Edward W. Hatch sat in the same Anæsthesia and the Javanese.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your quota-ion from the Philadelphia North American of Dr. Steiner's observations of the Javanese method of inducing stupor by compressing the carotid artery with the fingers reveals nothing new. Witness: with the fingers reveals nothing new. Witness:
Fleming—Note on the Induction of Sleep and
Anasthesia by Compression of the Carotids.—
British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review,
London, 1855. Vol. xv., page 529
Filmt—Physiology of Man. Vol. iv., page 455.
New York, 1872.

Modest.

He-I love the true, the good, the beautiful, Miss Sereleaf-Oh, Mr. Blank, this is so sudden.

Poem Falsely Attributed to Mr. Cunneen From the Johnstown Daily Republican,
Alas! I've been elected.
Twas what I'd not expected;
And now where am I at!
The Proni's wildly claim me;
"Their own" they fondly name me—
Now would you look at that!

am a Democrat with a Democratic thirst; When I look upon cold water I feel like one But the Prohi's watch me closely and never sleep a wink. For fear when they weren't looking I'd take a little drink. little drink.

I dream about gin sling. I pant for brandy smashes,

I thirst for sliver fizze: till I feel as dry as ashes.

My tongue hangs out about a mile just longing for a nip.
But ne'er a drop of red eye has touched my lower

For the Prohi's they watch out, they mark my They'd be glad, when I am thirsty, to see me drink I am up against it, sure, but I've learned an awful And when next the Prohi's ask me, I'll go on their ticket—NOT.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION. It Is Showing Greater Activity Than for Many Years Past.

Stromboli is a little island lying about fifty miles north of the coast of Sicily and the same distance west of Italy. Its volcano, known by the same name, is more celebrated than the neighboring volcanoes of Lipari or Volcano on account of its frequent eruptions. In fact for ages past scarcely any mariners have sailed near this island without seeing its summit in a state of illumination. Every few minutes lava bubbles up in the crater, explosions are heard and stones are tossed into the air. The spectacle, particularly at night, is oftentimes grand. The inhabitants are so accustomed to its continual ebullitions that they long ago lost all fear that Stromboli would ever misuse them. It is said that their olive groves have never been injured by a stream of lava.

The volcano, however, has its moments of irritation. At these times the volcanic dust and stones are projected very high into the air and the dust is likely to be sprinkled over the neighboring coasts of Calabria in south Italy.

One of these periods of unusual energy one of these periods of unusual energy is now in progress. Stromboli is not justifying the faith, which the clive growers around its base have reposed in it. The despatches say that many houses on the island have been destroyed, that large rocks are hurled from the crater to a great height and fall into the sea fully two or three miles and fall into the sea fully two or three miles from the shore, and that the cruptions are increasing in volume and are accompanied by earthquake shocks and alarming detonations. This period of activity has been unusually long, for on Sept. 9 last the volcano was reported to be in full cruption. Much lava has streamed down the rides of the mountain, which is a little over 3,000 feet in height.

Thus the volcano, which made the island.

Thus the volcano, which made the island, Thus the volcano, which made the island, for it is entirely composed of volcanic rock ejected from the crater and built up from the sea floor, is now engaged in enlarging this bit of land, only eight square miles in extent, which ages ago it lifted above the

Unless Stromboli makes an entirely new record for itself, no very great amount of damage will be done. The violent soul-litions will gradually die away and Stromboli will resume its regular business of stirring up the siz ling laval in its caldron every five minutes or so and in ejecting a few stones and a little column of steam.

WHITE HOUSE UNFINISHED. Mrs. Roosevelt Obliged to Postpone Weekly Meetings for Cabinet Ladies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- Mrs. Roosevelt has had to postpone her regular weekly meetings for the wives of Cabinet members. which it has been her custom to hold since her residence in the White House, on account of the unfinished condition of the building. While the family are occupying the upper floor of the building and have the use of the private dining room on the first floor, neither the library nor the President's study is completed, and they cannot be used for several weeks. Mrs. Roosevelt's entertaining is therefore confined to the dining room or the west end of the upper

corridor.
The state dining room is nearing completion, the great moose heads having been placed upon the walls, and everything is in readiness for the furniture. Archi-tect McKim has promised the President and Mrs. Roosevelt that not only the dining and Mrs. Roosevelt that not only the dining room, but other accommodations on the first floor shall be in readiness for the Cabinet dinner, the date for which is Dec. 18. No definite time has yet been set for the other state dinners, but it is likely that they will follow in the usual form.

While Mrs. Roosevelt has not had the pleasure of entertaining her friends formally since returning to Washington, all of the Cabinet women, as well as her friends outside of official life, visit her informally. The wives of Cabinet officers feel unable to arrange a date for their first weekly

The wives of Cabinet officers feel unable to arrange a date for their first weekly reception to the public until they have discussed the matter with Mrs. Rossevelt. It is likely, however, that they will follow their custom of giving their first "at home" shortly after the opening of Congress.

Stenographers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May I be allowed to butt into this stenograf cussion to a limited extent?

The whole trouble is the total incapacity

of the average man to realize what the qualifications of a good stenographer are good stenographer need not necessarily know very much about any one thing, but he must very much about any one thing, but he must know a little bit about a great many things, and, above, all he must have a reasonably fair education before he starts in. The labor market is flooded with cheap \$7-a-week boys and girls who have mastered the mysteries of shorthand before they have learned to write English—to say nothing about talking it. As a consequence the average man expects to get, let us say, a \$25 or \$30-a-week man for the price of a brainless incompetent. There is more truth than poetry in the story of the youngster who, when reproached for not knowing how to spell, said it wasn't necessary, for his typewriter could do that for him. Only the other day a cierk in the office where I am employed, a man who is above the average in intelligence. I think, asked me if I could read any kind of typewriting. I being of necessity a sort of mind reader, being a stenographer, finally tumbled to the fact that he meant shorthand, and asked him if that was what he meant, and his reply was "yes." Comment is needless.

The tale of wee one of your correspondents so feelingly describes, in being obliged to letterpress his letters after writing them, isn't so much of a drama. I worked for the same salary as he says he did—\$18 per—and they expected me to clean the office inkstands at that. I thought, as your correspondent does, that if they could stand it I could, and all the time I was there regarded it as a huge joke. The boss of that particular outfit was a 192d degree Mason (I won't be sure of the exact altitude) and his fidus Achates, or dog robber, as they'd call him in the service, was about the limit; they were birds with red feathers all over them; in fact, one of them wished to so emphasize the fact that he was a bird, that he parted his name in the middle and called himself Bird dike that lobster over in Brooklyn who figured as an "also ran in the recent Gubernatorial race); his pals called him "Grice" is concerned. The man who gets \$200 them is concerned. know a little bit about a great many things,

The \$25 and \$30 tobs as a "steno" are about

The \$25 and \$30 yobs as a "stend" are about played out, so far as an outsider getting them is concerned. The man who gets \$20 per may consider himself as being at the top, so far as office men are concerned. I've got as high \$125 per month, but that day has gone by, except for the few.

BAY RIDGE, Nov. 15.

Protestant Theological Seminaries.

From the Church Economist There are sixty three theological seminaries, other than Roman Catholic, in the United States. Returns of the number of students in the entering classes for this year in fifty three of the sixty three, the ten missing records being those of quite small institutions, are:

Religious Body. Baptist Congregational Disciples of Christ Episcopal Lutheran Methodist

1.197 The number of ordained men which principal religious bodies absorb annually is interesting in this connection. For example, Presbyterian North body ordained last year 240 and received 65 from other sources, a total of 305. The normal openings would come from deaths, dismissals or retire ment, and new churches. Last year there were 145 deaths, 39 dismissals and a net increase of churches 57, or a total of 241.

Taking ordinations and other additions from denominational statistics as the normal absorp-tion of new material we get an aggregate of 2,236 men as the annual ministerial absorption in the following bodies: Baptist (North), Congregational, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Lutheran (Synodical Conference), Methodist (North), Presbyterian (North), Reformed University

(North), Reformed Unitarian.

Students entering the seminaries equal this fall hardly more than one half this aggregate, incomplete as it is Of course, not all entering the ministry are seminary men. Last year, as nearly as could be figured out, the deficiency was not far from men, and it would not appear from returns given that it will be much, if any, less next Spring.

Our Greatest Woman Painter. From the Providence Journal. That Cecilia Beaux is the greatest woman porpainter in this country to-day few quer